DOCKERY'S GREAT SPEECH.

Democratic Candidate for Govern or Was at His Best at Sedalia, on Tuesday, August 21.

Masterly and Logical Presentation of Democratic Principles at the Big Meeting Opening the State Campaign ... What Economic Democratic Government Has lished in Missouri---History of Text of the Speech,

Subjoined will be found the full text of the speech made by Hon. A. M. Dockery, democratic nominee for Governor, at the opening of the State campaign at Sedalia, August 21st. This speech was delivered at the Fair Grounds, at Sedalia, before one of the largest crowds that ever assembled in Missouri to listen to a political address. Beside Mr. Dockery there were a number of other distinguished gentlemen present, who made speeches, including Hon, Adlai for Vice-President; Hon. Webster Davis, of Knnsas City; Hon. David Overmeyer, and Hon. John H. Atwood, of Kansas, and others. Mr. Dockery said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Fellow Citizens: I congratulate you that we assemble to-day in this beautiful ciy, time democratic majority in Missouri, and the election to the presidency of that intrepid friend of the people, William Jennings Bryan. The Missouri democracy are also to be congratulated upon the presence of our honored guest, that distinguished democrat of Illinois, who has served his party and his country with conspicuous ability and fidelity, and who will the American senate-the next vice-E. Stevenson.

This contest will determine whether the Jeffersonian theory of govern to be supplanted by the Hamiltonian It will determine the mo mentous issue, whether the great government are to be subverted, and give place to governmental theories resting upon a distrust of the capacity of the people for self-government. It will determine whether we are to build up a strong central national government in disregard of constitutional limitations, and thus practically surrender the control of local affairs heretofore exercised by the state. It will determine whether the government of the British empire is preferable to the government of the Republic. The conflicting Hamiltonian and Jeffersonian theories struggled for supremacy under these great leaders at the time our government was founded. Thomas Jefferson was best model the world ever produced." In that tremendous contest Jefferson had already been "sold" by tablishment and development of the

tute the romance of history. During our national life political parties have arisen, played their parts upon the stage of national politics and passed away. Differences upon purely domestic questions have appeared at almost every period of our history. Questions of finance, taxation and people from time to time under opthe days of Hamilton, until the present Republican administration, no political party has ever dared to propose and the leaders of the Republican party under the gauzy subterfuge of manifest destiny." It was unnecessary that the Kansas City platform should declare it to be the "paramount issue," for it is an obvious

Internal policies may be changed at any time. Not so with this issue. It ing election. If the American people should decide to surrender the republie and establish the English colonial system they will be powerless to unpires once founded are never over thrown except by revolution.

In the great contest between Jefas He gave it to Jefferson and the the use of this money, and the tax- | money raised by taxation from all venom of heedless partisanship, with- the institution for food, clothing, salpeople at the birth of our republic. payers thus flagrantly outraged. Let us make the high resolve, in the

both the national and state democthis campaign,

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

The republican party of this state has challenged the democracy of Missouri to the combat for state su- control of our state government in premacy, and I therefore propose to January, 1873, the bonded debt of the the average length of term of public enter upon a brief analysis of the state, the legacy of republican mis-schools from 68 days to 141 days; the records of the opposing parties. The rule, amounted to \$20,868,000. These average attendance for each pupil 44 unerring as the laws of gravitation, ing 31/2 per cent., and were sold, when or the ebb and flow of the tides, which issued in 1887, at a premium to refund party should hereafter be charged the debt. The extremely satisfactory with the high responsibility of the reduction of the bonded debt has been administration of the affairs of this made upon a reduced rate of taxation.

administration of the affairs of our for \$4,393,839.42, the interest of which state from 1865 to 1870 inclu- goes to support the state university sive. The liberal republican par- and our public school system. ty was in power during the years of 1871 and 1872. The demo- tion the republican legislature levied duly upon your patience. I may say, the administration of Gov. Silas dred dollars' valuation-one-half to have made or shall make is official and Woodson the 1st of January, 1873. meet the ordinary expenses of the accurate. Its control would have been undis- state and one-half for the payment of turbed but for the "land slide" of interest on the state debt. That rate and the house of representatives to until it is now only one-half of that the control of the republican party, amount-fifteen cents on the hunand at the same time sent ten repub- dred dollars' valuation for state revislature. At that time, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, more than tax as stated is at this time but fif-42,000 democrats in the state re- teen cents on the hundred dollars' mained at home on election day. The Missouri at the course election.

ords. It shall be made. The demo-Republican Misrule in This State .-- Full cratic party demands the most exacting scrutiny of its financial record. The republican party can not escape the odium of its shameful maladministration. The democratic record is a record of honesty, sagacity and frugality in the collection and disbursement of the people's money. The republican record is an exhibit of wanton and corrupt prodigality in administration, without parallel except among the carpet bag governments of the south, immediately succeeding the civil war.

From January 1, 1873, to July 18, 1900, the democratic administrations of Missouri collected of the people's money for public purposes \$105,256,-E. Stevenson, of Illinois, candidate 953.24, including the proceeds of the sales of renewal bonds. This money (except \$1,449,029.23 in the treasury) was disbursed without the loss of a dollar to the taxpavers, while all the various functions of government have been wisely administered. HISTORY OF THE RAILROAD DEBT.

The state debt in 1861, when the civunder auspices which assure an old- il war began, amounted to \$24,323,000. all of which, except \$622,000, was instates of the Union, adopted the policy well chosen. of aiding in the construction of trunk again preside over the deliberations of tain amount for construction and taxation, but it has enlarged and represident of the United States, Adlai | ized | by | law, | issued | and | delivered | established others and | increased the the state retaining the first lien on all ment, under which this young repub. the property of the railroad compalic has grown to be the greatest and nies including the lands granted by most powerful nation of the earth, is congress. It is obvious, therefore, administration of Gov. Brown drove fundamental doctrines of republican ed, and all of them, except the Hanni- ton, School for Deaf and Dumb at

the civil war. during the war to collect the amounts son City and the penitentiary at Jefdue the state. These railroads cost ferson City. \$47,402,000, and were amply sufficient to secure the payment of the indebtedness due the state. Indeed, Gov. Fletcher, in his inaugural address, in cratic party before the republican January, 1865, declared that they party secured control of our state were "ample security for the amounts government. Since that time demoadvanced to them respectively.'

In 1868, during the administration of Gov. Fletcher, the republican legislature "sold" the state's liens on the railroads, then amounting to \$31,the very incarnation of faith in the 735,840, to various republican politiintegrity, capacity and patriotism of cians and promoters, and realized for School for Boys at Boonville, Industhe people. Alexander Hamiliton distrusted the capacity of the people 604,344 to the tax payers. The so- Confederate Home at Higginsville and for self-government, and declared that | called "sales" of the railroads by the "the British government forms the republican legislature involved a very simple process. Where the property Gov was the victor. Our more than a cen- Fletcher's commissions to the lowest tury growth under the inspiration of and worst bidders, as was done in the the principles of the declaration of case of the Iron Mountain and Cairo independence, as crystallized in the & Fulton roads, the purchasers Constitution, has witnessed the es- were released from paying the purchase money, and where no such sales most wonderful republic of all time. had been made by commissions, the The achievements of the American liens held by the state were transpeople under free institutions consti- ferred to certain "favored sons" named in the laws, as a free gift, or in consideration of trifling sums of

money. By the act of March 31,1868, the republican administration released the lien on the Pacific road (now the Missouri Pacific) for \$5,000,000, the state's lien being \$10,780,000. The lien of \$6,960,000 other great issues have aligned our on the North Missouri (now the Wabash) then completed across the state, posing political standards, but from was sold for \$200,000 to certain per sons named in the law.

The Southwest branch of the Pacific (now the Frisco), with a federal a colonial system fashioned after the land grant of 1,040,000 acres of land, empire of Great Britain. This is the on which the state held a lien of \$6,issue tendered by President McKinley 523,770, was given away as a free gift to another set of republican promo ters and politicians, the only condition being that the road should be extended to the western boundary of the state, and so on down the line, releases were made until every bondaided road except one was acquitted of the indebtedness due the state.

The official records are silent as to will be settled irrevocably at the com- the influences which secured the passdo that crime against liberty. Em- Pacific railroad. As a result of a any state of the republic, goes to eduproceeding in court it appeared that cate our children. agents of that corporation paid \$192,ferson and Hamilton, the people were which they exultantly boasted saved versity, has also been increased from tunity to acquaint himself with the stood by the statement that the "earntriumphant. In this supreme crisis of their stockholders nearly six millions our beloved country, may the God of of dollars. In other words, certain ary, 1873, to \$1,235,834.42 on the 18th cial record he has maligned, and of the up to the 23d of July last were \$48. fathers be with us and give us victory, officials were corruptly influenced by of July last. The total amount of party he has assailed with all the 729.53 in excess of all the expenses of

The liens of the state were extin language of Abraham Lincoln, that guished on seven of the bond-aided "the government of the people shall roads at a loss of principal and internot perish from the face of the est, which will aggregate \$45.045,082 078.021.34. when the bonds shall be finally paid

within the next two years. The republican party was driven racy have been formulated, our lead- from power by an indignant people of public schools \$633,714.87, an averers have been chosen, and the great before they could relinquish the lien age of \$316,857 yearly. In 1899 and jury of the people must try the issues of the state upon the Hannibal & St. | 1900, the last two years of democratic presented. I most heartily indorse Joseph road. Under the administra- supremacy, the state distributed for our party platforms, and will briefly tion of Gov. Crittenden the state's the support of public schools \$1,914,- lature was in session 139 days at a ized and permitted the secretary of review some of the issues involved in lien upon this road was enforced with- 429.57-an average of \$957,214.78 year- total cost of \$365,389.49. The average state, state auditor and other officials out loss to the state.

PARTY.

When the democratic party took to 13,782 in 1899; the amount of copic can best judge of the value and bonds bore six and seven per cent., days to 92 days; the number of public sincerity of the promises of political run 20 years without the option of schoolhouses from 6,387 to 12,901; the parties by the records of past per- payment, and were sold at rejuctant number of white children in school, formances. Both of the great parties sale for only 93 cents on the dollar. have heretofore controlled the desti- On the 21st of July last the entire nies of this state. The official records | bonded debt of the state had been rewill determine with a certainty as duced to \$2,342,000, option bonds bear-The state's certificates of indebted The republican party controlled the ness due the school funds now call

During Gov. McClurg's administracratic party resumed control under a state tax of fifty cents on the hun-1894, which gave three state offices of taxation has been steadily reduced, lican congressmen to the national leg- enue and ten cents for the payment of state interest. The state revenue valuation, and during the last 14 years

reasons related to national, rath- of democratic rule one-third of this er than to state affairs. There will levy has been appropriated and disno "stay at home vote" in the tributed to the counties for the supranks of the aggressive democracy of port of the public schools, leaving only ten cents on the one hundred The republican party has invited the dollars' valuation to pay all the exdemocracy to a comparison of rec- penses of the state government, inluding liberal support of the eleemosynary, educational and penal nstitutions and the erection of magnificant public buildings. Under repubilcan rule only one-fourth of the come from the state revenue tax was distributed in aid of the public

Union. In 1898 the reports of the Auditors of the states adjoining Missouri showed that the levy for the support of the state governments and maintenance of the eleemosynary and penal institutions, exclusive of the years of control was \$189,253.10. tax for support of public schools and for payment of state debts, were as

Illinois, 39 cents on the \$100 valualowa, 28 cents on the \$100 valuation

Arkansas, 221/2 cents on the \$100 valuation.

Kansas, 35 cents on the \$100 valua

This exhibit, my fellow-citizens, is nore eloquent in vindication of the onesty, ability and economy of the curred by the issue of bonds to aid fiscal management of Missouri afin the construction of railroads. Prior fairs by the democratic party than to the civil war, Missouri and other any words of mere culogy, however

It is also the occasion of real pride line railroads. Whenever one of the to know that the democratic party aided roads established to the satis- has not only effected the large reducfaction of the governor that its stock- tion of the state debt, to which I have holders had actually expended a cer- adverted, with a decreasing rate of equipment, the governor, as author- built many of the state institutions, bonds to such road to the amount of endowment for the support of the one-half of the money so expended, Lublic schools and of the state univer-

NUMBER OF STATE INSTITUTIONS. In 1870, when the liberal republican that no loss was possible except the radical republican party from through fraud. Eight of the trunk power, our state institutions consistlines of the state were thus bond-aid- ed of: Lunatic Asylum No. 1 at Fulbal & St. Joseph railroad, defaulted Fulton, School for the Blind in St in the payment of interest on the Louis, State University at Columbia bonds at the beginning or early in Normal School No. 1 at Kirksville, Normal School No. 2 at Warrensburg No efforts were made by the state | Lincoln Institute (colored) at Jeffer-

> All of these institutions except the two normal schools and Lincoln institute, were established by the demo cratic administrations have added the following state institutions: Normal School No. 3 at Cape Girardean School of Mines at Rolla, Lunatic Asy'um No. 3 at Nevada, Reform

the Federal Soldiers' Home at St. In addition to these new institutions, the state university at Colum-Lia has been rebuilt: Lunatic Asylum No. ? at Fulton has been refitted and Farmington is now being constructed; and Experimental Station located at the buildings for the care of the Feeb' · Mingled at Marshall are under contract and construction, and the capitol building at Jefferson City has beer improved by the construction of two large wings at a cost of about

EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOL PUR-POSES.

The state has expended \$6,482,092.29 for the support and maintenance of our eleemosynary and educational institutions since the administration of which I have referred, has exhibited Gov. Woodson. In addition to this lib- an inaccuracy wholly unwarranted by eral expenditure it expended \$2,-749,672.81 during the same period for the construction and repairs of the rew buildings to which I have re-

ferred The taxpavers can not be too frequently reminded that this commendmade for these worthy institutions, although the tax rate has been reduced one-half.

1873, the cash capital school fund of age and approval of the various acts July 18 of the present year it aggrewhich released the liens upon the gated \$3,158,000. The interest upon the state, except as to the Missouri | larger than any other similar fund of

178 to procure the passage of the law which is used to support the state uni- not be charged to a lack of or por- can perhaps be more clearly under \$208,700, as it was en the 1st of Janu- affairs of the great state whose finan- ings" of the penitentiary in 1899 and sources to maintain the public school out justification in fact. During the aries of officers and guards, new buildsystem in 1871 was \$1.687,575. The to- last six years he has been an office ings, repairs and incidental expenses tal amount raised for this purpose in holder at Jefferson City, where the of all kinds. 1899, under democratic rule, was \$7,-

> In 1869 and 1870, the last years of radical republican rule in this state, tempting to recite them or else main- this extent relieve the taxpayers. there was distributed for the support tained discreet silence.

DEBT LEFT BY THE REPUBLICAN to educate the white and colored chil- diem, and mileage of members, and dren has increased from 7,090 in 1871 wages from \$887,019 to \$4,743,359.61; from 325,712 to 654,410 (estimated); the cess of the real number. number of colored school children Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens, I from 4,358 to 30,114 (estimated); the challenge special attention to the asnumber of colored schools from 117 to 513; the average salary of teachers from \$35,00 to \$45,00 per month; the rants of the members of the general population from 1,721,295 in 1871 to an estimated population of 3,500,000 in ment is absolutely untrue. I am in re-1900: the railroad mileage from 2.381 miles to 6,935 miles, and the assessed valuation of all property from \$572,-293,377 in 1872 to \$1,090,403,506 at this time. I will continue the comparative exhibit, omitting some of its volumin-

> COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT OF RE-PUBLICAN AND DEMO-CRATIC RULE. Eight years of republican rule prior o democratic ascendency in 1873 cost the taxpayers \$164.40 more for print-

ing the laws and journals than the

cost for a like purpose under 28

ous details to avoid trespassing un

however, that every fiscal exhibit I

ears of democratic rule. During 1867 and 1868, the last years of Gov. Fletcher's administration, the epublican party expended \$76,669.99 nore for printing, copying and distributing the laws and journals than was expended during the last pay roll and served a certain number two years of Gov. Stephen's administration for the same objects. That is to say, the republicans expended more than eight times as much money for this purpose in 1867 and 1868 than value until the appropriations are the democrats did in 1899 and 1900. A like favorable exhibit is disclosed by of the state treasurers, upon the re the official records in favor of demo- quest of both houses of the general cratic management in the expenses of the general assembly. During the eight years of republican and liberal republican rule prior to the adminis- the legislature; but the custom is LOWEST TAX RATE IN THE UNION, tration of Gov. Woodson, the pay and wholly voluntary in contemplation of Democratic Missouri enjoys the contingent expenses of the legislature law. owest tax rate of any state of the amounted to \$1,514,024.84, while the expenditures for the same purposes under 28 years of democratic control were \$2,825,503.13. That is to say, the average annual expenditures of republican administrations during eight

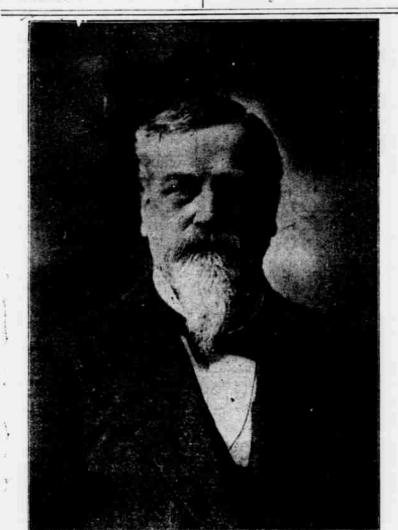
The average annual cost under dem

the expenses of the clerical force were \$2,628,70, instead of \$3,300 as stated. Deducting the cost of printing and expenses other than members and clerks, the average cost per day was \$2,431.64. There were 463 clerks and employees in the senate and the house -218 in the senate and 245 in the louse. The honorable gentleman states the number at 581, or 118 in ex-

sertion that a "number of the warassembly went to protest." This state ceipt of a letter from Hon. F. L. Pitts, state treasurer, under date of the 26th of July last, in which he says, among other things: "Responding to our favor of the 25th inst. I beg to inform you that the assertion made by Hon. Joseph Flory, candidate for governor, in a speech at Monett, Mo., to the effect that warrants of the members of the last general assembly went to protest, is false. Every war rant drawn by the state auditor was paid on presentation at this office. It could not be otherwise; for no war rant can be drawn except upon an ap propriation of the legislature; and no appropriation in excess of the reeipts into the state treasury can be made." The state treasurer then gives the facts familiar to most of the taxpayers. It is the custom of the committees on account of the general assembly to issue "scrip" or "pay ac counts" certifying that the party whose name appears therein is on the of days, and is entitled to a warrant for a certain amount. This "scrip" is not a demand for money, but simply an evidence of indebtedness and of no made. It may have been the custom assembly, and for the accommodation of members and clerks, to cash "pay accounts" before an appropriation by

Section 15. of article 10, of the consti tution of this state provides for the disbursement of public money, and to quote its language: "Upon warrants drawn by the state auditor and not otherwise.

Section 19 of the same article also declares that "no money shall ever be



ocratic control was only \$100,553.68. paid out of the treasury of this state The total cost of the last legislature \$16.71 less than the average cost of the priation by law." Asylum No. 2 at St. Joseph, Lunatic four republican legislatures which asembled prior to 1873.

> CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR. the republican candidate for governor, according to a dispatch to the St. lature cost the taxpayers \$3,300 daily. on the night of July 14, he further asserted that a "number of the war-

assembly went to protest," and there the state doing clerical work in both ical force of the last general assembly required for the economical transaction of business. The honorable gentleman, however, in the assertions to the facts. The total cost of the recent legis-

lature has just been given, and as state penitentiary under repubheretofore stated, is less than the average cost of the republican legislatures prior to democratic rule. However the fact of republican extravaable use of public money has been gance both in state and national administrations should not be accepted as a precedent by democrats. It is true that the republican party wasted But, my fellow-citizens, this is not the substance of the people when they | July 23 last, only \$3,476.18 was drawn all of the splendid financial record of controlled this state, and it is also from the state treasury for the exthe democratic party. On January 1, true that its record in national af- penses of electric light plants, firefairs, as I shall presently show, is a proof vaults and the library at the the state amounted to \$2,570,100; on record of reckless prodigality, but in penitentiary. On the 23d of July last submitting the exhibit I shall not wander from the record as did the roads securing the indebtedness to this handsome cash endowment fund, gentleman named for the great of ance of \$52,205,71 in the state treasury fice of governor by the opposing par- to the credit of the account for "carn ty. I am at a loss to understand why

he should have been so mistak-The seminary fund, the interest of en as to the facts. It can tion in its relation to the penitentiary records are easy of access, and the

> COST OF THE LEGISLATURE AND ALLEGED "PROTEST" OF

But what are the facts? The legis-

or any other funds under its manageamounted to \$365,389.49, which is \$12,- ment except in pursuance of an appro-

The state treasurer, as commanded by the constitution, simply declined to STATEMENTSOF THE REPUBLICAN cash these "pay accounts," although he says in his letter that "every mem In this connection I may say that ber of the legislature and employee thereof knew that there was plenty of money in the treasury with which Louis Globe-Democrat of the 26th of to pay all demands against the state, July last, from Monett, stated at and that warrants to cover the Jenkins, Barry county, that the last amounts due them would be issued as legislature cost the taxpayers nearly soon as the appropriations were enlarged; Lunatic asylum No. 4 at \$500,000, and in a speech at Delmar Gar-made." The state treasurer simply den, St. Louis, on the evening of July obeyed the law. When members of corner-stone of a splendid Fruit 23 he also declared that the last legis- the legislature desire their pay the law provides the methods by which it Mountain Grove was recently laid; In discussing state affairs at Monett can be easily secured State Treasurer Pitts in this case pursued the course which should invite commenda rants of the members of the general tion rather than carping criticism. It may not be the occasion for sur

was in excess of the number ready but I am sure that the taxpayers of all parties will applaud the courage of Treasurer Pitts in executing the law without fear or favor. COST OF THE STATE PENITEN-

> I now invite the attention of the taxpayers to the cost of the lican and democratic management. In 1869 and 1870, under Gov. McClurg's administration, the peniten tiary cost the taxpavers \$277,901,44 over and above its earnings. In December, 1870, there were 797 prison ers, the average cost of each prisoner being \$349.94. During 1899, and up to

TIARY.

there were 2,095 prisoners in the penitentiary, and at the same time a bal-This very favorable treasury situa

This handsome surplus can be used gentleman should have put himself in by the general assembly for the suppossession of the facts before at- port of our state government, and to

FFES OF "COUNT" RODMAN But, my fellow-citizens, I have not vet submitted the complete fiscal record of the democratic party. The republican party while in power author ly. The number of teachers employed daily expenses, including printing, per to retain, in addition to their salaries.

the fees of their offices, as perquisites, auts of the uttermost parts of the THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLICS. and the state treasurer was also per- earth. The warship Missouri will be a mitted to retain the interest on the state's money deposited in banks. The democratic party, very soon after t was restored to power, required all fees and perquisites to be paid into the state treasury and used for the support of the state government. since the enactment of this reform legislation \$3,408,138,47 has been paid old navy wrote a glerious chapter of into the state treasury on account of incorporations, foreign nsurance companies, express companies, interest on deposits, fees of auditor, fees of secretary of state, fees of register of lands, fees of adjutant general and fees on account of ing the national honor and the otary public commissions. Under re- rights of that humble adopted citizen publican rule the state treasury was of the republic. May the flag forever ever reinforced to the extent of a dol- float upon land and sea as the emplem lar from these sources of income. It is worthy of special note that the symbol of despotism or of the

\$271,909.62 of this income has been re- spirit of mere commercialism. ceived for interest on the money o the state deposited in banks. This legislation will be more fully appreciated when it is remembered that un der republican misrule the office of secretary of state, with "Count Rodman" in charge, had an estimated inome ranging from \$20,000 to \$40,000 yearly. This distinguished (?) repubiean, who established an unsavory reputation for unscrupulous ability and willingness to "count" democrats out of the offices to which they had been elected by the people, was the feremest leader of the republican party at that period of its history. I make this citation only, it being but a sample of the wasteful extravagance which then prevailed in the state offices at the Capitol, and also frequently throughout the state, in counties where the republican party was in power. Some of our wealthiest countics were then burdened with bonded debts in cid of railreads, whose construction was never seriously conemplated, and in other counties the adobtedness was far in excess of the ability of the people to pay. These debts were created at a time when thousands of our best citizens were distranchized and the lawless element of the republican party held high car-DECLARATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

My fellow-citizens, I have briefly adcerted to some of the salient features of the financial record of the democarcy of Missouri. It has been so wise and so thoroughly in harmony with the interests of the people that the democratic party can confidently rely upon their approval at the coming election. The democracy of Missouri promises anew integrity and frugality in the conduct of the business of this great state.

Speaking for myself. I will say that special class of our people, it matters not how worthy they may be. I desire to be the friend of all the people. I belong to a party pledged to foster all legitimate interests and to extend its protection alike to every class engaged in the gainful avocations of life. It shall be my mission as governor, under the law, to protect and promote all the varied industries of this imperial state. The man who labors in the mines, on the railways, cut on the farms, in the work-shops and manufactories, upon the streets of our great cities and elsewhere, shall so far is I can contribute to that result, during this administration is a vindihave the protection of laws which shall exemplify the old democratic doctrine of "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none." I shall not nonecing corporations, that I may thus gain power, and then betray the Corporations of all kinds shall have the same equality of opportunity that other interests have. They are entitled to this equality, nothing more, nothing less,

I desire to assure the business men and the business interests of the state that the powers of the office of gov- The currency legislation of the last ernor shall be employed, within the limitations of law, to secure the enactment of just laws and to prevent the passage of all laws bestowing special favors. Any attempt to influence legislation by improper means, if such there should be, will be disapproved by the executive department. No interest hostile to the people shall be permitted to dominate the policy of the administration. My congressional record is the best guarantee I can offer that I will be faithful to every trust, and that I will be the governor of all the people regardless of party affiliations. I pledge my word that that the powers of the Chief Magistraev shall be invoked to secure benesty and economy in the administration of state affairs, and to premote all measures which shall put our state in harmony with the progressive spirit of this marvelous century now closing, and of the new century upon which we

are about to enter. IMPERIAL MISSOURI. Fellow-citizens, to-day tands fifth in rank of population with her sister states, but in many respects other than in point of population, she is the peer of any. The name of Missouri is a synonym of honor throughout the Union. To be a Missourian is were 581 persons on the pay rolls of prise that some republican candidates. a distinction for any man, wherever he for office should seem to desire to may journey, and none can realize houses. It may be true that the eler- break down the safeguards of the this so fully as one who has been abtreasury fixed by the constitution, sent from her borders and sojourned elsewhere. The aspirations of Missourians for continued state improvement and development detract nothing from their devotion to the great Republic. On the contrary, my fellowcitizens, the uplifting of the state will exalt that glorious Union of which Missouri is a constituent part: for our national greatness will grow and expand in exact propertion to the great-

ness attained by each state. Let the efforts of our people, therefore, be united along the lines of progress, which shall still further develop our resources, enlarge our enterprises, and quicken the activities of business life. A state wagnificent and majestic, teeming with activity and tireless energy, blessed in the intelligence, virthe and natriotism of her people, renowned for the wealth and variety of her resources, her untold mineral and horricultural wealth, her productiveness of soil, her manufacturing industries, her great railway systems, her gressive cities and the extent of her water-ways-truly we have a wonderful domain—a priceless heritage whose splendid possibilities and ultimate achievements can hardly be foretold, even with the gift of prophecy,

In this connection you will please pargon a personal reference. It was my pleasure as a representative of the great Third Missouri district in the make our state known to the inhabit- republican institutions?

netable addition to our new navy, and may she be ever ready to protect Americans in person and property, sherever they may journey in all the wide circuit of the globe. It is an American duty, and not a partisan duty, to protect our people in all parts of the world, Capt. Ingraham of the our naval history in defense of Martin Kosta, a naturalized American citizen. The national pride is stirred and th fires of patriotism kindle anew when we read the story of the hercism of that splendid raval officer in upholdof freedom, and may it never become

NATIONAL ISSUES. Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens, I have already occupied more time in the the establishment of republics, but discussion of state affairs than I had intended, and I can therefore de but little more than refer briefly to ismes of national scope and importance, without attempting to amplify or claborate. I am in accord with the Kansas City platform in its demand for an amendment to the federal con-United States senators by direct vote of the people. During my congressional service I repeatedly veted for

stitution providing for the election of such an amendment, but they failed to receive the approval of the senate. I favor the creation of a department of labor, believing that it will aid in uplifting labor, and in bringing prosperity to our people at I-one, and increasing our commerce abroad. During my public life I have voted for all measures demanded by organized labor reported by the com mittee on labor. Labor has the God-given right to or

ganize for its own offense and its own welfare. The men who earn their bread in the sweat of their faces should be the beneficiaries of wise and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power and of those in charge of great industrial enterprises should be to uplift labor and bring happiness to the homes of that worthy class who create wealth. In this spirit, and in this spirit alone, will capital secure its greatest rewards. The wisdom of the Almighty contemplated the union of labor and capital by the ties of mutual interests, mutual aspirations and a common I do not pose as the champion of any destiny, and let not the greed of men or the mistakes of legislators put them asunder.

OPPOSED TO THE SINGLE GOLD STANDARD. I am opposed to a single gold standard for the reasons I have so repeatedly given, and in much detail, both or the hustings and in the national house of representatives. The intrenchment of the single gold standard, under the law passed by the last republican congress, is detrimental to the best interests of the people. The limited measure of prosperity which the trusts have permitted the people to enjoy cation of the quantative theory of money advocated by the democratic party. If the relatively meager increase in the output of gold. the discovery of new gold mines, has given the country a degree of prosperity how much greater would it have been had the mints of the United states been opened to the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1, the goverument supplementing this outpu with the issue of legal tender note rather than national bank currency congress has still further enlarged and fortified the powers of the Money

Trust, already a dangerous menace to all our interests. MILITARISM AND STANDING

ARMY. I am opposed to the spirit of mili tarism which dominates and controls the republican party, and yet I admit that if we are to have a colonial empire it can be maintained only by large standing army and a great ab normal navy. But fellow-citizens, militarism is a costly lexure. The five great powers of Russia, Great Pritain, Germany, France and the United States appropriated during the last fiscal year \$855,923,862.52 to maintain stapendons military and paval estab lishments. The appropriations of our own government reached the stagger ing total of \$179,297,506,21. a little more than one-fifth of the entire out lay. I may also add that since the declaration of war with Spain the United States has apprepriated \$613,-809,238.79 to meet Spanish war expenses, to subjugate the Filuphold republican colonial policy of conquest and "criminal aggression." The actua war expenditures during the last fiscal year were \$1.78 for each one of our

population. Already the regular army grown under this administration from 25,000 to 100,000 men, and yet the demand is for still further crease. That accomplished soldier. Gen. Lawton, whom I personally knew and loved, yielded up his life tive leaders, that a halt must be at the front of our lines fighting the called upon the ever increasing scale Filipinos, in far-away Luzon. Before of national expenditures. The warnthis intrepid soldier fell upon the field of battle, he left upon our official records the opinion that at least 100,000 soldiers were necessary now the liabilities imposed by a single to subjugate the Filipinos. It is said congress are so stupendous as to be that the war in the Philippine Archi- almost beyond the power of computapelago is practically ended. That is tion. The appropriations of the first o say, the censored dispatches so declare, and yet, my fellow-citizens, in gress, excluding all the estimated the presence of that appalling danger to our minister and our missionaries at Pekin, with thousands of semi-barbarians clamoring for their blood, the covernment was unable to send only a few thousand soldiers from Manila because Gen. MacArthur insisted they could not be sent, except at the peril in mind that this amount is approof American supremacy in beautiful towns and villages, her pro- archipelago. Pekin is only a little of the government, and exceeds by more than a week's voyage and travel \$81,895,186.90 the amount appropriated from the 65,000 American soldiers now for the fiscal year of 1896, when the in the Philippines, and despite the heroic but pathetic appeals of Conger to rescue our women and children there, these soldiers dared not go.

The president is a manly, courage ous American, whose heart beat in sympathy with that gallant band of is indubitably in the saddle. The tax-Americans besieged in China, I know last congress, to support a bill provid- he sent every soldier from Manila ing for the construction of three great that could safely go, but the limited war vessels for our new navy. One of number who have gone discloses the added tax load imposed to meet war these mighty sea-going battleships of real situation in the Philippines. It expenditures. The Spanish war the first class is now building, and is is a condition of war, and the end of closed in 1898, but the war taxes still to be equipped with twin screws and the war, no man can foretell. Fellowgreat triple expansion engines, to be citizens, before the administration armed with four twelve-inch guns and finally consummates its policy of travagance. two torpedo tubes, and when com- "criminal aggression" I fear the regpleted will bear the proud name of ular army will be swollen to not less Missouri at her mast head, and carry than 200,000 men. Are the people the national flag upon every sea and ready to welcome this weight of addiinto every harbor of the world, and tional taxation and this menace to

I am in most hearty sympathy with the struggle for liberty being made by the patriots of the South African republics. It is a matter of profound regret that during all the months that the British empire has been marshaling its armies to overwhelm these feeble republies, there should have been no friendly expression by any official at Washington. These heroic men in South Africa are slowly but sullenly retiring before the conquering armies of Great Britain. If the contest were somewhat equally matched, the occasion for sympathy might not be so exigent. It is not so, however. England has resources in men, at least 100 to 1, and yet these burghers, who sprung from the great Teutonic race, have held England in check for months, and made a fight for liberty that should challenge the admiration of the world.

These people have demonstrated their capacity for self-government by because they are few in numbers, England wages a cruel war, which must be practically one of extermination before the Boers will surrender their homes and firesides. It would seem that every American, familiar with the story of Concord and Lexington, and Bunker Hill and Valley Forgs and Yorktown, would sympathize with this liberty-loving people. I believe the hearts of the great masses of the people do beat in unison with them but the administration at Washington is so entangled with understandings and alliances with Great Britain, which exist, if not in words, yet in spirit, that the republican party is powerless to voice the overwhelming sentiment of our people.

Abraham Lincoln uttered an axio-

matic truth in 1861 in Independence hall when he said: "What constitutes the bulwark of our own liberty and independence? It is not our frowning battlements, our bristling seacoasts, our army or our navy. These are not our reliances against danger. All of these may be turned against us without making us weaker for the struggle. Our reliance is in the love of liberty-which God has planted in us. Our defense is in the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men in all lands, everywhere. Destroy this spirit, and you have planted the seed of despotism at your own doors. Familiarize yourself with the chains of bondage, and you prepare your own limbs to wear them. Accustomed to trample on the rights of others, you have lost the strength of your own independence, and become the fit subjects of the first cunning tyrant who rises among you." I have quoted the mightiest statesman of the republican party, because the utterance applies with equal force to the South African situation, and to the policy of the republican party in respect to Porto Rico and the Philippine islands. Mr. Lincoln also said :"No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent. When the white man governs himself. that is self-government; but when he governs himself and also governs another man, that is more than self-government-that is despotism. Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in us; our defense is in the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands,

everywhere." It seems that these opinions of the great captain of the republican party should inspire that organization, and yet on the occasion of the recent Illinois state republican convention a resolution of sympathy for the Boers was greeted with derisive hoots and jeers. And Illinois is the state which gave Lincoln to the Union, and beneath whose soil rests his illustrious ashes! Is it any wonder that Harrison, Hoar, Schurz, Sherman, Henderson Wellington Edmunds Routwell Hale Reed and others who have been great leaders of the resublican party should endeavor to call a halt in the mad race of the present leadership of that party for world-wide empire?

The armies of the English empire are slowly but surely crushing the expiring South African republies. Liberty there will soon exist as a memory only. The war seems to be nearing its close, and the tattered remnants of that heroic band of patriots must soon seek homes elsewhere. Let this republic extend a cordial handgrasp and welcome them to this old-time asylum of liberty. The democratic party bids them welcome, but if they come, November will determine whether their lot shall be cast in a free republic or in a colonial empire, patterned after the mighty empire which has just deprived them of home and liberty.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL EXTRAV-AGANCE.

Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens, there is another issue raised by the national democratic platform of commanding interest to the people. The denunciation of continued war taxes, after the war has closed, and the lavish appropriations of the republican congress are exceedingly timely.

We have already reached an enor ous total of federal appropriations amounting practically to the confiscation of a large part of the earnings of the people. Year after year the republican party has been warned, even by some of its own conservaing has thus far fallen upon deaf ears. Appropriation follows appropriation with ever accelerating speed, until session of the last republican conamounts necessary for the army and navy growing out of the war with Spain, reached the mighty aggregate of \$578,903,707.56. Contract liabilities amounting to \$58,440,374 were also adthorized which must be met by appropriations hereafter. It must be borne the priated to meet the ordinary expenses house of representatives was last controlled by the democracy. The increases are apparent in al-

most every avenue of expenditure. The clamor of every department has been for more, more! The tax-eater paver is staggering, not only under the exactions of the usual tariff and internal revenue laws, but with the remain to vex the people, and tempt the national legislature to riotous ex-EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE M'KIN-

LEY ADMINISTRATION. Fellow-citizens, I desire at this point to call your attention to the appalling extravagance of the McKinley administration, which has been shown